CLEVELAND STILL WORRIED

His Boycott Against the Office Seeker Has Not Relieved the Pressure.

Congressmen Now Take Up so Much of His Time that a Change in the Method of Distributing Patronage Is Being Considered.

Delegate Rawlins, of Utah, Quarrels with the President and Resigns.

Hossier Place Hunters-Maxwell's Guillotine Not Yet Stopped-The Nicaraguan Canal in Possession of Victorious Insurgents.

NO REST FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Antiored All Day by Pince-Hunting Congressmen-A Wrathy Utah Delegate, WASHINGTON, May 11.-Although the President's recent order has cut down the number of his callers, since a Congressman cannot carry his constituents in with him to the President's presence, it has done but little else. The Representatives and Senators continue to come as numerously as ever, and they occupy just as much time as they did when they brought a crowd with them. There being comparatively few of them, each member of Congress feels entitled to prolong his conversation with the President, so that, so far as time is concerned, they consume fully as much

There are those among the daily callers at the White House who would not be surprised to witness a radical change in the next year or two in the method of distributing the federal patronage. Briefly stated, the change would mean the curtailment, if not the complete abolishment, of active and persistent efforts by Congressmen in the distribution of patronage. The necescity for a change in the present system is said to lie in the fact that of late years the work of Congress as a legislative body is seriously interfered with by the absence of members from the daily sessions, necessitated by the attention which they must give to the task of pressing their constituents' demands for patronage in the various departments. Another reason forward for the change the allegation that in many States eligibility for election to Congress bas come to be gauged by a man's ability to get appointments for his constituents and to sway power with the administration. It is alleged that the larger part of the average Congressman's daily "legislative" duties consists in making the rounds of the departments in behalf of his constituents, his seat in the legislative body to which he was elected remaining empty the mean-while. Any day in the week, during the sessions of Congress and in the recess, it is a common sight to see dignified and whitehaired Senators and grave Representatives, charged with the duties of making laws and dealing with great legislative questions of vital importance to the Nation, abandoning their duties and trudging through the departments, cooling their heels in secretaries' ante-rooms, intent upon pressing the claims for office of persistent constitu-

keenly impressed with this situation, which has been brought vividly to his attention during the past two months, and that in such leisure moments as he has been permitted to enjoy he has taken it under serious consideration. Many of the Congressmen themselves, it is said, would welcome a change in the system. They feel that they are held responsible for every appointment, and while realizing that they do not and ought not to control every one, they are made to suffer for that noncontrolled by their disappointed constituents. Some of the Congressmen who are interested in legislative matters and who would like to devote their attention to the purpose for which they were elected -or thought they were-resent the necessity of becoming mere leggers after offices. An evening paper has this account of the trouble between the President and Dele-

It is said that Mr. Cleveland has been

As the result of a disagreement between him-self and President Cleveland, Delegate John L. Rawlins, of Utah, has telegraphed to Governor West his resignation of his seat in Congress. The trouble was over the distribution of federal patronage in Utah, and it is said that hot words passed between the two, and that there was an exciting scene. Certain it is that when Mr. Rawlins left the President's room his face was flushed with anger, and he was laboring un-der great excitement. The incident occurred last Saturday. Delegate Rawlins had had two or three previous interviews with the President, and had made certain recommendations for appointments in his Territory. He came to see what action Mr. Cleveland was going to take in these cases, and he was fortunate enough to have a private conference with the President. He soon discovered that President Cleveland had his own views on the subject of appointments in Utah. Mr. Rawlins started in to argue his case, and show why he was right. The President out him short, and intimated that there were other per-sons and other interests besides those repre-sented by Mr. Rawlins which would have to be consulted. By this time the Delegate's temper had been aroused, and, although the President y told him wh bers of Congress, Mr. Rawlins gave it as his opinion that his recommendations should carry

One word led to another until finally Mr. Rawlins, worked up into a passion, told the President that if his word was not to be taken with regard to Utah matters and politics he could find somebody else to consult. He went to the telegraph office at once and wired his resignation to the Governor.

GOSSIP ABOUT HOOSIERS.

Recommendations of Comrade Thomas and Mr. Bowman-Fourth-Class Postmasters, WASHINGTON, May 11 .- The recommendations of Mr. Thomas, of Rushville, for Register of the Treasury, weigh about twelve pounds. Comrade Thomas was a soldier under General Rosecrans, and has long been the general purpose statistician for the Democracy of the rock-ribbed burnt

district. The skirmish line has been deployed towards the Lafayette postoffice, and gunning for B. Wilson Smith's scalp is now progressing. Evansville, Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Lafayette are the "big four"

simed at in the present campaign, Rochester N. Roth, of Crawfordsville, chief in the First Controller's office, has resigned. He will probably remain and locate in Washington. Samuel Kercheval, formerly Representative from Spencer county, and, for four years past, one of the Assistant Attorney-generals, with head-quarters in Oklahoma, left for his home

The World's Fare

ought to be good and whole-some. Frequently it is not. Trouble is, something is wrong with the cooking.



insures wholesome food, and food that stays moist and fresh. Nothing like it.

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yesterday, and will hereafter devote his time to farming. His resignation has been

socepted, to take effect June 1. The appointment of E. N. Bowman, of Carrington, to be Deputy Fourth Auditor, is looked for tomorrow. Mr. Bowman was a classmate of Senator Voorhees, and his best man at his wedding, two recommen-dations which appear to be sufficient reasons for giving him a \$2,250 federal office. Fourth-class postmasters were appointed for Indiana to-day as follows:

Ainsworth, Lake county, W. O. Halstead, vice Mary E. Guernsey, resigned; Arcadia, Hamilton county, T. J. Carter, vice A. P. Orr, resigned; Armiesburg, Parke county, Mary Brandrich, vice J. M. Boyd, resigned; Blocher, Scott county, Leona Blocher, vice Stephen Bassett, removed; Brownstown, Jackson county, J. M. Henderson, vice D. B. Vance, removed; Eugene, Vermillion county, H. A. Sturm, vice E. E. Mack, resigned; Jessup, Parke county, Zellie Thope, vice M. D. Elson, resigned; Mansfield, Parke county, Nimrod Durnam, vice G. H. Hansel, resigned; Ockley, Carroll county, J. L. Beard, vice W. T. Ball, resigned; Rileysburg, Vermillion county, W. E. Isgrig, vice I. W. Prather, resigned; Riverside, Fountain county, R. N. Goens, vice Laura E. Torr, resigned. E. Torr, resigned.

IN POSSESSION OF REBELS,

The Nicaraguan Canal in the Hands of Insurgents-Two War Ships Ordered There, WASHINGTON, May 11.-Cable advices received at the State Department to-day are to the effect that the revolution in Nicaragua is a success, and that the revolutionists are now practically in control of the government. Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister, has received similar advices, so it is understood. He had a long conference with Secretary Gresham at the State Department to-day and they exchanged information. The dispatch received by Secretary Gresham was sent from San Juan del Sur, a port on the west coast of Nicaragua, by Consul Newall, who gives the same information contained in y sterday's press dispatches.

It is learned from another authentic source that the revolutionists are in possession of the Nicaragua canal, and it was on this information and that contained in the dispatch from Mr. Newall that Secre-tary Gresham applied to Secretary Herbert for another vessel to be sent to Nicaragua. The Atlanta, now at New York, has already been ordered to proceed to Greytown, on the east coast, but as the revolutionary movement is nearer the west coast it was deemed best to dispatch a vessel to that part of the country. Accordingly orders mander of the Alliance, at San Francisco, directing him to proceed at once with his vessel to a point on the west coast. The Alliance will probably make her headquarters at San Juan del Sur.

No apprehension is felt in official circles that the new rulers of Nicaragua will fail to protect American interests. They will naturally seek to obtain early recognition from the United States, and this consideration, aside from international obligations it is believed will prompt them to adequately of this country, and also to observe with good faith all contracts and concessions of the former government. Valuable store houses belonging to the Nicaragua Canal Company are located at both ends of the canal, and a number of ships are, according to another dispatch received, under the control of the forces of ex-Presi-dent Savilla. It is deemed impracticable to send a force of United States marines to guard the canal for its full length, but some such action would probably have been taken had the revolutionists obtained control of the canal before the ultimate victory became assured. The likelihood of severe fighting between the opposing forces along the banks of the canal, with the chances in favor of great damage being done to property belonging to the canal company. woold have caused this government to make some display of an armed force from one end of the canal to the other. No information has been received at the State Department from Mr. Baker, the new minister to Nicaragua. When last heard from on Saturday, the 6th inst., he was at Panams waiting for a steamer to take him to a Nicaraguan port.

MORE WIND THAN WORK.

Bynum Has Not Yet Officially Filed Charges Against Postmaster Thompson.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 11 .- No change was made in the Indianapolis postoffice to-day, as had been predicted in a Democratic journal. Not even the Evansville or Rockport offices have as yet been disposed of. The graphic pen pictures sent from Washington of the President sitting up till 11 o'clock at night to read the charges against Mr. Thompson are read here with amusement and amazement. The papers have never been near the White House. More than that, Mr. Bynum, though like Senator Voorhees he has been saying a great deal about the Indianapolis postoffice, has not even yet officially filed the charges he will make against Mr. Thompson, nor has he yet given the name of Mr. Sahm, or any one else, as his recommendation for Mr. Thompson's successor.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 11 .- J. C. Fawcett, of New Albany, Ind., has been appointed a cadet to West Point Military Academy.

Charles H. Martin, of Illinois, has been appointed law examiner in the mineral division. General Land Office, vice Charles T. Yoder, resigned.

The President to-day appointed J. Hampton Hoge, of Virginia, to be United States consul at Amoy, China, vice Edward Bedloe, of Philadelphis, and John A. Michel, of Texas, to be collector of customs for the district of Brazos de Santiago.

Collector Logan, at Portland, Ore., to-day tele-graphed Secretary Carlisle that the Danube had cleared for China with 406 Chinese on board who had been refused a landing in the United States. It is presumed that the Danube will carry the Chinese back to China, but they may be dropped off on British territory.

Reports from thirty of the thirty-six internal revenue districts, giving the number of Chinese registered, have been received at the Treasury Department. The reports show that 3,043 Chinese have, thus far, complied with the law.

RECOMMEND HIS DISMISSAL

Action of National World's Fair Commissioners on the Charges Against Theodore Thomas.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, May 11 .- The committee appointed by the National World's Fair Commission to investigate Theodore Thomas's administration of the music bureau of the world's fair recommends Mr. Thomas's dismissal. The report was made to the commission at a late hour this evening, and it was laid over for consideration to-morrow. It was a lengthy doonment, in which the evidence taken by the committee during the past week is reviewed. Certain Eastern piano manufacturing concerns, the report says. withdrew from the fair because they were unwilling to make a competive exhibit. This action imperiled the music exhibit of the fair, but Director General Davis, by promising that the instruments of nonexhibitors should not be used at world's fair concerts, induced other firms to make an exhibit of over \$1,000,000. Director Thomas was instructed by Director General Davis to use only instruments of exhibitors and to make no arrangements with artists who were under obligation to use the instruments of nonexhibitors. These instructions Professor Thomas had not only ignored in the past, but the programmes for future concerts showed that the instruments of exhibiting manufacturers would be practically excluded. What action the national commission will take on the report is problematical, though it is known that a number of members are hostile to Mr. Thomas. On the other hand, he has strong supporters in the local directory, who will stand by him to the last, no matter what the action of the national commission may be.

I welve thousand six bundred and eightytwo persons bought admission tickets at the world's fair grounds to-day. It is estitickets at the down town offices.

The headless and limbiess trunks of two male bodies were found in a barrel floating in Blue river, near Kansas City, Wednesday night.

TELLING HOW IT WAS DONE

Chairman Carter's Analysis of the Causes of Republican Defeat Last Year.

Loss Instead of a Gain in the Democratic Total Vote-Populist Movement-Wanted to Try Free Trade.

In his speech before the national committee at Louisville. on Wednesday, Chairman Carter made a careful analysis of the causes contributing to Republican defeat in 1892. The substance of this address did not get out of the committee room, but a Journal reporter, coming up on the train from Louisville with Mr. Carter yesterday morning, obtained from him a copy of his manuscript. He spoke in part as follows:

The campaign has passed into history. You are all familiar, in a general way, with the incidents and vicissitudes of that struggle, but to some of those present it may be interesting, and to all of us instructive, to briefly review at this time the conditions that confronted the committee, the resources at its disposal and the policy pursued. A just comprehension of the situation with which we were called upon to deal involves consideration of the relative voting strength of the two great political parties, and an analysis of acts and incidents preceding the election year.

We perceive, in viewing the matter historically, that with the exception of the election of 1880 the Democratic party has, since 1872, polled more votes than the Republican party, as shown by the returns of each national election, and in 1880 Garfield's plurality was less than 8,000. Cleveland in 1884 had 62,683 more votes returned than Biaine, and in 1888 there were 95,534 more votes returned for Cleveland than for Harrison. The elections of 1890 and 1891 witnessed the triumph of the Democratic gubernatorial and legislative candidates in several of our former strongholds, and that party promptly took advantage of this success, by changing the manner of choosing electors in Michigan, and, through the enactment of registration and election laws in other States, designed to operate favorably in densely populated localities, where Democratic majorities are produced, while being a burdensome restraint in more sparsely settled regions, where bossism is powerless, and Republicans predominate.

The new tariff law was made a text for the most colossal misrepresentation known to history. The effort of the Republican party to secure to the black man the free and full exercise of his constitutional right to east a vote, and to have the vote returned as cast, was met by an appeal to race prejudice in the South, and by alarming the commercial elements of the North with the alleged prospect of a serious disturbance of the business interests of Southern financial and mercantile concerns. Persistent and unblushing iteration and reiteration of the regular stock tariff lies, together with the parading of the distorted remains of the defeated election bill through the marts of commerce, finally led men to overlook the unexampled prosperity and brilliant prospects of the country, and to do violence to their own intelligence, by dignifying with consideration the sophistries and subterfuges intended by Democratic managers only for campaign service. None were converted; a professional place-hunter here and there professed deep conviction, but examination will show in each case, I predict, what history records in some cases, that prospects were better on the other side, where the real nature of the backslides remained to become known, and that place or malice, and not princi-ple, was the impelling force. Many were, how-ever, bewildered in the midst of loud assertions, oft repeated, and while unable to see any justification for a Democratic vote, retrained from

Another class of Republicans, relying on the obvious strength of the party position on every leading issue, rested in supreme confidence until overtaken by defeat. They deemed the actual and unparalielled prosperity of the people in every walk of life a final and sufficient answer to all arguments urged against the new tariff law. They believed the election of 1888 had settled the revenue policy of the country for a genera-tion, while the hope of free raw materials and protected product was the dream of some. They snew the election bill had been defeated and that President Harrison had recommended a nonpartisan commission to revise our election laws with a view to securing to the most humble citizen of the Republic the free exercise, on election day, of every right guaranteed him by the laws of his country. Knowing these things they erroneously assumed that all were equally well informed, and that the "force bill" subterfuge could not disturb any man's faith in the party of freedom and equal rights. This overconfident element unconsciously has been and always will remain the greatest impediment to aggressive party work and a constant menace to the success of the principles they profess.

Certain powerful manufacturing interests, impatient of the exactions of organized labor, delib erately determined to invoke the aid of an era of free trade as a potent force for the reduction of wages and the destruction of manufactures-they assumed that the walking boss, intent on magnifying his own importance had persuaded their workmen that the protective tariff merely added to the profits of the manufacturers, without affecting or increasing wages, and that the organization, and that alone, se cured and guaranteed to the toiler his high rate of compensation. They reasoned that free trade would so overstock our markets that home concerns of limited capital would promptly surrender, and in the presence of an abnormal surplus of laborers thus made idle, labor organizations would quickly disappear as the struggle for bread became more fierce. These home concerns with large reserve capital would, they believed survive for the few years necessary to give the laborer and the people at large the lesson of free trade in a practical way, and in the end they hoped to profit by a re-enactment of the tariff and a permanent readjustment with labor. Unusual prosperity is quite as prolific a source of discontent as extreme poverty. This fact is verified by the existence of nurest among the

history had so many men been steadily em-ployed at such fair wages as during that year, yet strikes and disturbances were frequent, and unfortunately, in some instances, attended with violence and bloodshed. The force of severe experience with the policy of free trade had been steadly growing less potent as the memory of that experience grew dim. In certain States race prejudices and reparty, on account of local laws intended to ad-

laboring masses in 1892. Never in the country's

children some knowledge of the English lan-Conscious only of a desire for temporary power, and wholly unmindful of the ultimate and serious consequences likely to come to the people, Democratic party managers had played apon and lashed these dangerous passions into a blind fury, in which issues were overwhelmed and principles lost to view.

As usual in our presidential contests a third

party appeared. The convention which assem-bled at Omaha was much larger, embraced a greater variety of elements and represented a more extensive geographical area than any previous third party convention in our politica history. The platform, while presenting nothing new that was practicable, included everything suspected of a vote-catching quality. The Democratic platform declared for free trade and a repeal of the tax on State-bank cirenlation. The Republican platform was a clear and foreible announcement of the well-settled principles and policy of the party. President Harrison, with his conspicuously strong, pure and patriotic administration, stood before the

people in opposition to Mr. Cleveland, whose administration and party policy had been repudiated four years previous. At the outset it is essential that the causes of party loss, and the lessons of defeat, be carefully studied. While a variety of views may be advanced as to the contributing forces, we can, ! believe, reach a fairly harmonious conclusion as to certain leading infirmities, either in the position or management of the party, or its relations to local matters, adequate to account for the recourse of our deliberations, be so fortunate as to correctly estimate the causes of fallure, we can theu, with almost unerring certainty, make dispositions destined, with united effort, to bring about success in 1896. The extent of Republican defeat is not as great as may appear from a superficial view of the returns. A change of 28,000 votes, distributed over nine States, would have elected Harrison and Reid. It is instructive to note that the States which might have been thus changed, were, to a marked degree, carried from the Republican column by local issues, in no sense connected with the prin-The Demogratic vote was 94,750 less in the forty-four States than in 1888. In 1888 the Democratic total vote in the thirty-eight States and six Territories recently admitted, was 48.44 per cent., whereas in the same constituencies in 1892, it decreased 1.65 per cent., being only 46.79 per cent. of the total vote. The extremely slow advance of the party in power may be estimated when we consider that, notwithstanding the defection of war Democrats, the secession of five hundred thousand of its former supporters, and a platform which declared the war a failure, the Democratic party polled 45 per cent. of the total vote in 1864. Between 1864 and 1892, with the aid of its ever-increas-

South," the Democratic party has only gained 1.79 per cent. of the total popular vote. In estimating the significance of the decrease of the Democratic vote it must be borne in mind that the Democratic strength in six States was, to a considerable extent, thrown to the Populists, but, at the same time, the loss to the Republicans in those States was equal to or greater than the Democratic Weaver vote. The Republican party, therefore, was not defented by any general increase in the Demo-cratic vote. The Republican defeat came about through other causes. In 1888 we polled 5,583,-870 votes, or 48.09 per cent. of the total vote, whereas, in 1892 we only polled 5,171,381, or 43.02 per cent. of the total vote. By locating

ing columns in the dives of our large cities

and the vote-suppressed States of the "solid

the cause of this loss, which amounts to 5.07 per cent. of the total vote, we will discover the field for practical operations.

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INDIANA MEDICAL SOCIETY

Its Forty-Fourth Annual Meeting Begun at Plymouth Church Yesterday.

Session Taken Up with the Reading and Discussion of Professional Papers-The Annual Address of President Beasley.

The Indiana Medical Association began its annual session yesterday morning in Plymouth Church. The president, Dr. George F. Beasiey, of Lafayette, called the meeting to order and made a few fitting remarks. Rev. Dr. Cleveland offered prayer, thus reversing the usual order in which physician and preacher usually officiate. The roll of members was called, showing that over 200 members were in attendance, and an unusual interest in the proceedings was manifest. Several women, who sustain a high standing in the profession, were

The first report of general interest was that of the secretary of the society, Dr. E. S. Elder, of Indianapolis. He reported the prosperous condition of the work of the society during the past year and the harmonious relations between the State society and its auxiliaries. There has been such harmony that no case has been referred to the society's committee on ethics. This year there have been reports from seventy-two societies with a total paying membership of 1,227, twenty-six more than on any previous year. The changes of the year are: Admitted, 153; dropped for nonpayment of dues, 128; removed, 85; withdrawn, 10; expelled, 1; died, 12. The larger part of those reported as dropped for nonpayment of dues will remstate themselves, The deaths of the year have been chiefly the old men of the society, including Drs. Wiles, De Bruler, Severance, Porter, Youn, Spaulding, Wright, Shrively and Lomax. The secretary paid a high tribute to the services of Dr. Lomax to the secrety.

Dr. J. F Hibberd read the report of the committee on necrology, which showed that the society has lost an unusually large number of its old members, whose professional biography constitutes an important chapter in the medical history of the State. The reading of papers was begun by Dr. J. R. Ball, of Lebanon, on 'Acute Lobar Pneumonitis."

The afternoon session began with a paper by Dr. Berteling, of South Bend, on "Empyema," with report of cases. The reading was followed by a brief discussion. The next paper, by Dr. L. F. Page, was devoted to "Surgical Treatment for the Relief or Nasal Catarrh." At this juncture Dr. Brayton exhibited a colored woman who had a freak of a disease which interested the physicians. Later Dr. Eastman produced some sample tumors, which seemed to interest the learned, repulsive as they are to laymen. One of the interesting papers read was of Dr. Pantzer, of this city, "Laminectomy." He gave the history of a case relating to a man who fell thirty or forty feet and, in consequence, reseived a shock which made him a helpless sufferer for several years. He was then treated by a surgical operation by which the spinal column, as the reporter understood it, was laid bare and the pressure which caused the pain and helpiessness removed. The man got well and Dr. Pantzer had him there to show, by his movements, that be is a sound man.

The next in order was the report of the committee on suggestions. The committee made a suggestion that there be two sessions put in operation at the same time, one on surgery and the other on general medical topics, but did not recommend it. An amendment was offered to the effect that important subjects and others appointed to discuss the papers, but that, with the original proposition, was tabled. Dr. Woollen said that a little nerve was want-ed in regard to papers. All should be examined by a committee and none should be read and printed that did not have actual merit. This suggestion was applanded.

Dr. Link followed with a paper on "Practical Anatomy in Medicine and Surgery." Dr. Link said that the ignorance of this knowledge caused many fatal mistakes. In the same connection he quoted some doctor who said that if a light of one candle-power was placed upon the tombstones of those who died because of the lack of the necessary information regarding pato keep body snatchers out of graveyards. Dr. Link has discovered that grip is in some sense a disease of a nerve with a technical name. One other physician, who looked like a first-class doctor, said that the nervous system in connection with disease was just beginning to be understood, or words to that effect.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT BEASLEY. The evening session was devoted to the annual address of the president, Dr. George F. Beasley, of Lafayette, followed by a discussion thereon.

Dr. Beasley's address was a plea for higher education and higher ideals in the practice of medicine. He took an optimistic view of the age in its achievements and character. He said that medicine is not an exact science and therefore tends more or less to theories. Experience shows that many of these theories are fads to pass away, but to be followed by others equally chemerical. Medicine is the result of experience and tends dangerously to empiric-

Dr. Beasley went on to say that he sometimes feared that the profession was losing caste-that physicians do not hold the high position in public estimation they once did. Is it the fault of the profession or of the men composing it-the fault of education or of knowledge? The danger of medical men is that their solitary life may make them misanthropic and doubters. Still, we may go to the other extreme and reason ourselves into the belief that we are perfect. Either is bad, but between them is the happy meanto regard all men honest and to be so in harmony with his kind that he carries hope and sunshine. The profession requires men whose character wins confidence. The physician, above every other professional man, should carefully guard his ways and so regulate his conduct as to

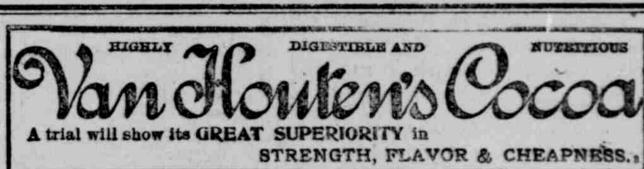
uphold the honor of the profession. There is no such thing as luck in medicine. Circumstances and surroundings may for awhile carry the naworthy to the front, but in time character will win. The question is, how can he best attain the high standard which medicine should occupy? Can it be done by constitution or code, or better done by reorganizing ourselves? As in religion, so in medicine. There is not so wide difference in the medical sects as there was when the code was drawn. As religious creeds have softened, so the profession of medi-Furniture—Eastman, Schleicher & Lee Draperies—Eastman, Schleicher & Lee, Vagaries of former days. Every system of their old-time perfume and color, graced the



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quackery has eventually turned to the benefit of the regular profession. Time changes, and we of medicine change with others. The methods of years ago in the regular profession are not those of to-day. In this connection Dr. Bessley discussed the "code" and possible changes in it for the better. He complained that the part of the code forbidding the use of secular papers to tell of cases is a dead letter. "No class I think," said he, "get so much free advertising as we do. We, of course, give it out as news, but it is advertising." After noting other irregularities, Dr. Beasley concluded that it would be difficult to

change the code for the better. The next important point touched on 18 the present crowding of the profession and the class of men who are entering it. Is it true, as statisticians have stated, that the better class of university students do not enter the medical profession? "I do not know," said the Doctor, "but I do know that some very crude material is turned out as finished product by some of our best medical colleges. There are too many medical schools, and because there are so many they are not properly equipped with learned men and the appliances for which large sums of money are needed. While many schools have extended courses of study in their catalogues, they turn out men who are ignorant of the prime essentials of a medical education. In this connection, Dr. Beasley said that it would be better if less stress was laid upon special branches by professors and medical schools, and more attention given to ground the student on the rudiments-make the student first a physician and then a specialist, as his

Dr. Beasley made a plea for more thorough education, making sure that the applicant is well grounded in English, and will not spell alcohol with a "k," "or seek comicifuga among the s's." It is beyond the comprehension of Dr. Beasley that the society at a former meeting should have voted down a resolution recommending the grade of the applicant be raised. Dr. Beasley referred to other practical

matters in the same pointed style, which secured for his address close attention and a round of applause at the close, A spirited discussion followed. The session this morning will begin at 9 o'clock.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

The Changeable Club was entertained yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Bagley. Mrs. F. L. Mayer and son are making a short visit to Mrs. Lathrop at Greensburg. Dr. S. E. Strong, wife and daughter, of Saratoga, N. Y., are visiting friends in the city. The Over the Teacups Club will meet this afternoon with Mrs. F. F. McCrea, on Broadway. Mrs. E. G. Orr and daughter Marie have gone to Nashville, Tenn., for permanent residence. Mrs. C. B. Lockard was the hostess resterday

Mrs. Beveridge, of Sullivan, Ill., is visiting her son, Mr. Albert J. Beveridge and wife, on Chris-Mrs. L. M. Campbell, of Dauville, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. T. Barnett, on North Me-

for a small luncheon given in honor of Mrs. Sam-

Miss Luiu Crane, of New Albany, who has been visiting Miss Jenuie Hesse, on Ash street, will return home to-day. Dr. and Mrs. S. E. Strong and daughter, Miss Emma, are visiting the family of W. W. Sickels, and will be at home to their friends to-day.

Mrs. L. A. Koehne, who has been spending month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Baggs, left yesterday for her home in Orlando, Mr. Geral i McDowell and Miss Bain, of Kenosha, who have been making a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Milburn, left yesterday for

their home in Kenosha, Wis. The engagement of Thomas Nelson Page, the author, by the Fortnightly Literary Club, has been canceled, owing to the marriage of Mr. Page, which is to occur soon. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of

Roberts Park Church will meet at the residence of Mrs. W. C. Whitehead, 445 North New Jersey street, this afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. The Young People's Society of the Central Christian Church will entertain the other societies of the Y. P. S. C. E., the Epworth League and the Baptist Young People's Union, this evening with a social in the parlors of the new

Mrs. Theodore Wagner gave a delightful chil-

dren's party yesterday afternoon in observance of the birthday anniversary of her son, Master Herbert T. Wagner, unique invitations for which were issued several days ago. The amuse-ment provided was a Punch and Judy show. The arrangements were like a theater. There was a stage, curtain, scenery and the stars of the performance. The guests were seated the same as in an auditorium. Eacif and every face ex-pressed the pleasure felt. Refreshments and favors completed the two hours of enjoyment. The last meeting of the Portfolio Club for this season took place last evening. There was no subject announced in the year's scheme of exercises, simply an entertainment to be arranged by a number of the ladies of the cinb-Mrs H. B. Hibben, Mrs. Richard Schliewen, Mrs. Hetherington, Mrs. A. W. Brayton, Mrs. J. T. Barnett, Mrs. Julia Sharpe, Miss Layman and Miss Hendricks. A fitting close was thought to be a banquet. Many clubs so observe the end of their year of work. Banquet, however, was too formal and heavy a word to be used for an organization like the Portiolio, so a novel feast was arranged. This was no less than a colonial supper, served at 8:30 o'clock. The table was spread in egionial style table was spread in coionial style, and was lighted only by candles set in ancient silver or brass candlesticks.

board from end to end. The ladies in charge wore colonial gowns, and the effect of the whole was artistic and picturesque in the extreme, while the surprise and pleasure given to the other members was as delightful as rare. Talks by some of the members and music by others, all of an informal character, made the gathering an exceptional one, even for the Portfolio Miss Fannie Soloman, of London, England,

who has been the guest of her brother, Joseph Soloman, of No. 130 East Ohio street for the past six months, will leave for Cincinnati Monday for a week's stay before returning to her

RETAIL CLERKS' BALL. The third entertainment and May ball of the Indianapolis Retail Clerks' Association, No. 1, R. C. N. P. A. of A., was held last evening at Tomlinson Hall. Extensive preparations were made for the event, and it was a pronounced success. The association sent out about fifteen hundred invitations and a large number were accepted. The committee who arranged for the entertainment and invitations included Mr. C. S. Darnell, chairman, and Messrs. A. B. Loebenberg, P. F. Balz, O. D. Bales, M. D. Hayworth, D. G. Leathers, George Rubens, W. E. Kleinsmith, C. F. Mitchell and C. C. Deitch. The first of the evening was devoted to a short musical programme, which embraced an overture by Divine's orchestra, a song by Mr. Harry Porter, an instrumental trie by the Irvins, a song by Miss ida Sweenie, a saxophone number by Mr. E. L. Lenox, and a whistling solo by Miss Debby Harvey, accompanied by Misses Nora and Minnie Risinger. At the conclusion the hall was made ready and the dance began, Divine's orchestra occupied a raised platform on one side of the hall, near the middle, and were surrounded with palms. The stage was also tastefully decorated with a quantity of palms and flowers. Light refreshments were served. The floor committee was well selected and the members were competent to manage so large a company. Then the committee was separated into divisions, with a chief and three aids for each. The men serving in this capacity were Mr. P. F. Balz, general chairman; 1st division, C. C. Deitch chief, George Rubens, Henry Zwick, Frank Aspinwall; 2d, Robert E. Springsteen chief, L. Burdell, O. D. Bales, O. Rafert; 3d, M. D. Hayworth chief, William Robertson, William Carter, Bert May; 4th, H. Schroer chief, J. Mertz, S. Hermeyer, Fred Grege; 5th, Harry Gates chief, William Shelly, P. Nicholson, F. Harriey, A large number of men were appointed on the reception committee, with Mr. Charles P. Hover as chairman, and it was a wise move, for each man was thereby given a responsibility, and the consequence was that everyone was well attended to, and the meeting was made a specially pleasant one for all. These annual gatherings promote the social life as no other meetings could, and the members and their friends meet once a year for an evening of rare enjoyment.

BOWEN-NEWBERN. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MONTPELIER, Ind., May 11.-Rev. John W. Bowen, of the North Indiana Conference, and Miss Nora Newbern, of the public schools, were married at the residence of Prof. S. W. Hillman last evening. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. H. Walters, of the M. E. Church. The bridal party took the morning train for Char-lettesville, Ind., which will be their future home. Mr. Bowen has charge of a prosperous church at

MUNCEY-TRUE. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ROCHESTER, Ind., May 11 .- The principal sock ety event in Rochester for many months was the marriage of Miss Philora True and Mr. Jesse Muncey, at the home of the mother of the bride. Mrs. Catharine True, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The Rev. J. H. Wilson, of Valparaiso, officiated. After a wedding breakfast the couple left for their future home, at Three Rivers, Mich.

Will Keep His Home Here. As stated in the Journal of yesterday, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Cartis will go to New York soon. where Mr. Curtis will give attention to some large legal interests. He will, however, retain his legal residence in this city, and his connection with the law firm of Morris, Newberger & Curtis. Their business has been growing for some time, and for this reason he will he in New York a large portion of the time. He will also retain his connection with a number of organizations here and will be in the city whenever these or his law firm require his attention.

A WASHINGTON LETTER. One Firm in Buffalo Spends More Money at the Buffalo Post-office than all the Banks and News-papers combined.

A Washington (D. C.) letter says, that the post-office authorities at Washington report that one firm in Buffalo—the World's Dispensary Medical Association-spends annually one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for stamps alone, in carrying on their extensive proprietary business. This is more than all the banks and newspapers of Buffalo com-

bined spend for postage.

Here's a firm which has grown, step by step, through many years to greatness. The reason for this wonderful growth has been that they have faith in what they sell, so much faith that if they can't benefit or cure, they don't want your money.

For many years they have been selling Dr.

Pierce's remedies—one, Dr. Pierce's Golden

Medical Discovery, for regulating and invigorating the liver and purifying the blood;
the other, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription,

the hope of weakly womanhood, and they've been sold for years, sold by the million bot-tles; sold under a positive guarantee of